## APPENDIX: ALLOWED CLAIMS

 The nucleic acid mimic according to claim . wherein said target molecule is a nucleic acid.

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13. (amended) The nucleic acid mimic according to claim wherein said sterically bulky substituent has 3 or more non-hydrogen atoms and is -R', -OR', -SR', -N(R'), -C(R'), -C(= X)(R'), -C(= X)(-Y-R') or S(= O), -(-Y-R') wherein:

X is O, S or NH;

Y is O. S or NH; and

R' is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>-aryl, C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>-aphthyl, C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>-biphenyl, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>-aryl-alkyl, pyridyl, imidazolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, quinolyl, acridinyl, pyrrolyl, furanyl, thienyl, isoxazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl and biotinyl, wherein R' can be substituted one or more times by

-NO, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>3</sub>, -CN, -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -SH, -PO<sub>3</sub><sup>2</sup>, -COOH, -F, -Cl, -Br and -l.

- 14. The nucleic acid mimic according to claim wherein said base is a naturally or non-naturally occurring pyrimidine base.
- 15. The nucleic acid mimic according to claim 14 wherein said sterically bulky substituent is bound to C-6, C-5 or N-4 of said naturally occurring pyrimidine base.
- 16. The nucleic acid mimic according to claim 15 wherein said sterically bulky substituent is bound to N-4 of said naturally occurring pyrimidine base.
- 17. The nucleic acid mimic according to claim 16 wherein said naturally occurring pyrimidine base is cytosine.

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- 18. The nucleic acid mimic according to claim 16 wherein said sterically bulky substituent is (C=O)-R'' wherein R'' is  $C_1-C_{20}$ -alkyl or  $C_6-C_{18}$ -aryl.
- 19. The nucleic acid mimic according to claim 18 wherein said sterically bulky substituent is (C=0)-C\_6H\_5.

23. The nucleic acid mimic according to claim **10** having formula (IIIa):

wherein:

each L is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, phenyl, heterocyclic base moieties, including those substituted with a sterically bulky group or groups, naturally occurring nucleobases, and non-naturally occurring nucleobases, at least one L being said base substituted with at least one sterically bulky substituent:

 $R^3$  and  $R^4$  independently are hydrogen, a conjugate,  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl, hydroxy- or alkoxy- or alkylthio-substituted  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkylthio or amino;

each  $R^7$  is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and the side chains of naturally occurring alpha amino acids;

n is an integer from 1 to 60;

each of k, l, and m is independently zero or an integer from 1 to 5;

p is zero or 1;

Rh is OH, NH, or -NHLysNH2; and

R' is H or COCH3.

24. The nucleic acid mimic according to claim 22 having formula (IIIb):

wherein:

each L is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, phenyl, heterocyclic base moieties, including those substituted with a sterically bulky group or groups, naturally occurring nucleobases, and non-naturally occurring nucleobases, at least one L being said base substituted with at least one sterically bulky substituent;

 $R^3$  and  $R^4$  independently are hydrogen, a conjugate,  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl, hydroxy- or alkoxy- or alkylthio-substituted  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkylthio or amino;

each  $R^{\gamma}$  is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and the side chains of naturally occurring alpha amino acids;

n is an integer from 1 to 60;

each of k, l, and m is independently zero or an integer from 1 to 5;

p is zero or 1;

Rh is OH, NH2 or -NHLysNH2; and

Ri is H or COCH3.

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--26. A nucleic acid mimic in admixture with at least one target molecule selected from the group consisting of nucleic acids, transcription factors, carbohydrates and proteins, said mimic having formula (I):

wherein:

n is at least 2,

each of  $L^1$ - $L^n$  is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy,  $(C_1$ - $C_4$ )alkanoyl, naturally occurring nucleobases, non-naturally occurring nucleobases, aromatic moieties, DNA intercalators, nucleobase-binding groups, heterocyclic moieties, and reporter ligands, at least one of  $L^1$ - $L^n$  being said base substituted with at least one sterically bulky substituent;

each of  $C^1$ - $C^n$  is  $(CR^6R^7)_y$  where  $R^6$  is hydrogen and  $R^7$  is selected from the group consisting of the side chains of naturally occurring alpha amino acids, or  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are independently ISIS-2169 PATENT

selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $(C_2 - C_6)$  alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, hydroxy,  $(C_1 - C_6)$  alkoxy,  $(C_1 - C_6)$  alkylthio, NR³R⁴ and SR⁵, where R³ and R⁴ independently are hydrogen, a conjugate,  $(C_1 - C_4)$  alkyl, hydroxy- or alkoxy- or alkylthio-substituted  $(C_1 - C_4)$  alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkylthio or amino; and R⁵ is hydrogen,  $(C_1 - C_6)$  alkyl, hydroxy-, alko xy-, or alkylthio- substituted  $(C_1 - C_6)$  alkyl, or R⁴ and R³ taken together complete an alicyclic or heterocyclic system;

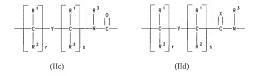
each of D1-Dn is (CR6R7), where R6 and R7 are as defined above;

each of y and z is zero or an integer from 1 to 10, the sum y + z being greater than 2 but not more than 10;

each of  $G^1$ - $G^{p,1}$  is -NR<sup>3</sup>CO-, -NR<sup>3</sup>CS-, -NR<sup>3</sup>SO- or -NR<sup>3</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>-, in either orientation, where  $R^3$  is as defined above:

each pair of A1-An and B1-Bn are selected such that:

- (a) A is a group of formula (IIc) and B is N or R3N+; or
- (b) A is a group of formula (IId) and B is CH;



where:

Y is a single bond, O, S or NR4;

each of p and q is zero or an integer from 1 to 5;